

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

In Re: WINSTAR COMMUNICATIONS, INC., et al.,)

Debtors.

) 01-1430

ORIGINAL

Wilmington, Delaware Monday, December 10, 2001 2:30 p.m.

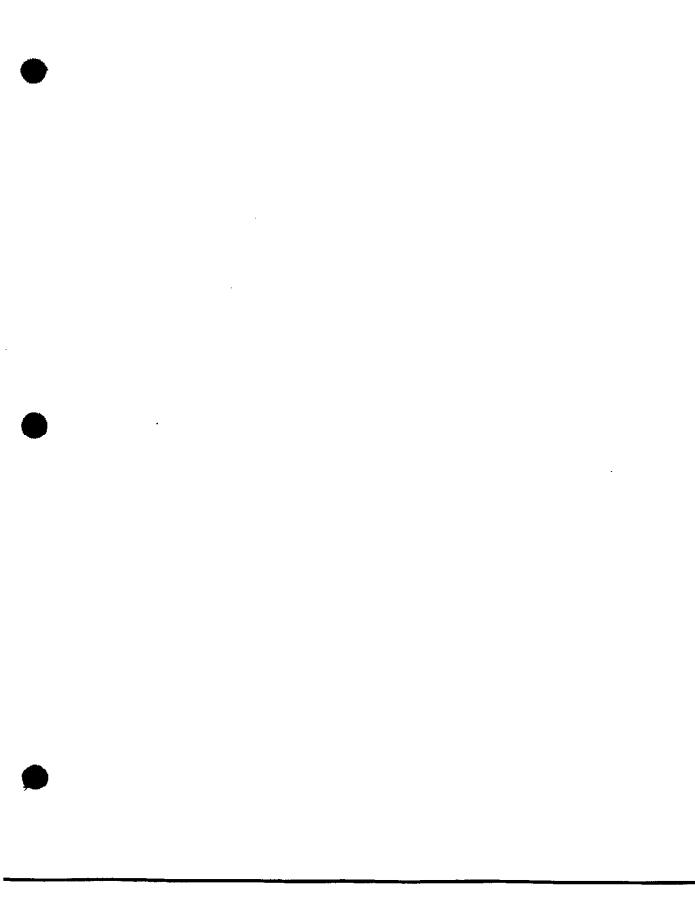
BEFORE: HONORABLE JOSEPH J. FARNAN, JR. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

PAULINE K. MORGAN, ESQ. YOUNG, CONAWAY, STARGATT & TAYLOR -and-MARK SHAPIRO, ESQ. GEORGE WADE, ESQ. SCOTT SHELLEY, ESQ. SHEARMAN & STERLING (New York, New York) -and-JEAN L. KIDDOO, ESQ. SWIDLER, BERLIN, SHEREFF & FRIEDMAN (Washington, D.C.) For the Debtor

STEPHEN KAROTKIN, ESQ. WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES (New York, New York) for DIP Lenders

RICHARD S. COBB, ESQ. KLETT, ROONEY, LIEBER & SCHORLING for DIP Lender, CitiCorp.



THE BAYARD FIRM
-andJASON COHEN, ESQ.
CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT
(New York, New York)
For the Committee

MARK S. KENNEY, ESQ. U.S. TRUSTEE

CHRISTOPHER WARD, ESQ.

LAURA DAVIS JONES, ESQ.
PACHULSKI, STANG, ZIEHL, YOUNG & JONES
For Kathleen Flaharty, et al.

FREDERICK B. ROSNER, ESQ. COZEN & O'CONNOR For Transamerican Tree Line

JENNIFER KELLEHER, ESQ. REED, SMITH FOR CIT

ANDREW S. MULLER, ESQ. CHADBOURNE & PARKE (New York, New York) For Wasco Funding Corp.

KATHLEEN M. MILLER, ESQ.
SMITH, KATZENSTEIN & FURLOW
For Fifth Street; Carlyle One; and
Walnut Fidelity

LAURIE SELBER SILVERSTEIN, ESQ. POTTER, ANDERSON & CORROON For Certain Affiliates of SBC Communications

THEODORE TACCONELLI, ESQ. FERRY & JOSEPH For Salt Lake County

WILLIAM E. CHIPMAN, JR., ESQ. GREENBURG, TRAURIG For Microsoft

DALE DUBE, ESQ.
BLANK, ROME, COMISKY & MCCAULEY
-andBENJAMIN CHEW, ESQ.
PATTON, BOGGS
(Washington, D.C.)
for Velocita

CARL N. KUNZ, III, ESQ.
MORRIS, JAMES, HITCHENS & WILLIAMS
For Bush Street, M & S, Qwest,
and Icon

PAUL BRENMAN, ESQ.
BARRY KLAYMAN, ESQ.
WOLF, BLOCK, SCHORR & SOLIS-COHEN
(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)
-and-

ERICA WEINBERGER, ESQ.
PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON
& GARRISON
(New York, New York)
For Viacom

LYNDALL HUGGLER, ESQ.
BLUMLING & GUSKY
(Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania)
For Pyramid Consulting

MICHAEL P. MORTON, ESQ.
-andWILLIAM WHITE, ESQ.
LEPON, McCARTHY, WHITE & HOLZWORTH
For Bell South

EDWARD DOLAN, ESQ. HOGAN & HARTSON For Tishman - Spieyer

EDWARD ROSENTHAL, ESQ.
ROSENTHAL, MONHAIT, GROSS & GODDESS
for AFC

JOHN DEMMY, ESQ. STEVENS & LEE For Cinema Media Partners

JAMES E. HUGGETT, ESQ.
KLEHR, HARRISON, HARVEY, BRANZBURG
& ELLERS
-and-

ERIC T. SMITH, ESQ. SCHNADER, HARRISON, SEGAL & LEWIS FOR L2S

DAVID STRATTON, ESQ.
PEPPER, HAMILTON
For Cisco Systems Capital Corp.

ROBERT DEHNEY, ESQ.

MORRIS, NICHOLS, ARSHT & TUNNELL

-andSUSHEEL KIRPALANI, ESQ.

MILBANK, TWEED, HADLEY & McCLOY

MILBANK, TWEED, HADLEY & McCLOY (New York, New York) For Wintel Telecom Holdings

REBECCA L. BOOTH, ESQ.
RICHARDS, LAYTON & FINGER
-andMICHELLE MORGAN HARNER, ESQ.
JONES, DAY, REAVIS & HOGUE
(Chicago, Illinois)
For Lucent Technologies

ANDREW FLAME, ESQ.
DRINKER, BIDDLE & REATH
(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)
For Icon International

WILLIAM D. SULLIVAN, ESQ. ELZUFON, AUSTIN, REARDON, TARLOV & MONDELL

-andDOUGLAS JESSOP, ESQ.
JESSOP & COMPANY
(Denver, Colorado)
For Univance

SCOTT ROSENBLATT, ESQ.
REITLER, BROWN
(New York, New York)
-andJEFFREY BERG, ESQ.
LUCE, FORWARD, HAMILTON & SCRIPPS
(West Los Angelos, California)
For SGCL & Cyber Air

GAIL COOPERMAN, ESQ. SILLS, CUMMIS, RADIN, TISCHMAN, EPSTEIN & GROSS (Newark, New Jersey) For Qwest

KAREN OSTAD, ESQ.
KELLEY, DRYE & WARREN
(New York, New York)
For Lightrade Co.

SELINDA A. MELNIK, ESQ. SMITH, KATZENSTEIN & FURLOW For Lexent Technologies

DANIEL K. HOGAN, ESQ. For 2323 Bryan Street

6 1 2 MS. MORGAN: Good afternoon, Your 3 Honor. 4 THE COURT: Good afternoon. MS. MORGAN: Pauline Morgan, Young, 5 6 Conaway, Stargatt & Taylor, on behalf of the 7 debtors, Winstar, Inc., and its affiliates. To briefly run through the agenda, as 8 9 you know, we are here today on our motion under 10 Sections 363 and 105 for the sale of substantially 11 all of our assets. 12 Your Honor, as you are aware, you 13 previously approved bid procedures in connection 14 with this motion on November 27th. That bid 15 procedures order provided that bids were to be 16 received on or before the 4th of December for any 17 or all of the assets, and auction was to commence 18 at 2 p.m. on the 5th. And we were hopeful, Your 19 Honor, to be here with a white knight who would be 20 able to buy this company for sufficient cash to 21 pay distributions to creditors.

> Unfortunately, Your Honor, the auction did not work out very well. We're here to sell only one asset, and that is the debtors'

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interest in Office.com to CBS, successor in interest to Viacom. Office.com is one of the debtors in these cases.

The rest of the assets we were unable to find a bidder with the sufficient cash to make this work, and therefore, we will not be salling the remainder of the company today. So I wanted to first announce that. And we have tried, Your Honor to tell people as they were filing cure objections on Friday and Saturday that there was no need for them to appear today because we are not assuming and assigning any contracts today. So if there are people who are here believing that there is a cure issue to be resolved today, we will not be doing that. We have no buyer, and we therefore have no contracts to assign, again, other than our interest in the Office.com assets.

THE COURT: All right; thank you.

MS. MORGAN: Your Honor, before we get to the Office.com issue, we also will be presenting to Your Honor a motion for a temporary restraining order which was filed, I believe, about an hour ago. Mr. Wade of Shearman & Sterling

will be addressing the Court with respect to that.

We are requesting that Your Honor issue an order preventing service buyers from precipitously turning off service. Our customers are not receiving the service that requisite notice requires.

Also, Mr. Shapiro will be addressing the Court from what we intend to do here forward also after the sale of Office.com assets.

Your Honor, if I may proceed. As I mentioned, we had a bid closing of December 4. The two qualified bids, one was from Cinema Media Partners, and one from Viacom, Inc., successor in interest to CBS. The debtors also allowed another bidder, Icon, to participate in the auction even though it had not yet submitted a qualified bid. In addition, they were permitted to auction by telephone.

among other things notice issues with respect to the auction. The debtors do believe that notice was given. It may have been a little late, but Icon was given as full an opportunity as possible to participate in the auction.

Your Honor, at the commencement of the auction, Viacom made a statement on the record that it believed its bid was the highest and best offer, and that was at \$1.71 million, indicating that the agreements with the debtors could not be assumed and assigned absent Viacom's consent, and they did not provide such consent.

Our other qualified bid again was

from Cinema Media Partners bidders offer under the
advertising agreement which was estimated to be
\$7.8 million. At the conclusion of the auction on
the 5th, the debtors determined that the Cinema
Media bid was the highest and best bid.

However, thereafter, we continued to negotiate with bidders, including with Viacom, and thereafter, Viacom agreed to increase its offer to \$4 million cash payable at closing with the closing to occur very quickly.

The debtors in consultation with their senior lenders determined that the bid constituted the best offer for the Office.com assets, and we are here today to hopefully have Your Honor approve the sale to Viacom, Inc. of the debtors' interest under that agreement.

1	Your Honor, if I may briefly address
2	the objections, one was filed by Viacom, that is
3	before they knew they would be the highest and
4	best offer. I assume that will be withdrawn. One
5	was by Icon International, which objected among
6	other things to notice issues. It's also my
7	understanding that Icon is attempting to reserve
8	some right today and not contest the transfer of
9	assets to Viacom. If I may ask counsel to confirm
10	that.
11	MR. KUNZ: Good afternoon. Carl Kunz
12	from Morris, James, Hitchens & Williams. I would
13	like to introduce Andrew Flame from the Drinker,
14	Biddle & Reath firm in Philadelphia, and would
15	request he be admitted pro hoc vichae on behalf of
16	Icon, Inc.
17	THE COURT: Okay, thanks. I'll grant
18	the motion.
19	MR. FLAME: Andrew Flame, Drinker,
20	Biddle & Reath. I appreciate you allowing me to
21	be heard.
22	Your Honor, I don't agree with all
23	the comments made by counsel. Icon does believe
24	it was a qualified bidder, was told it was a

1	malified hidden. There were notice income and
7	qualified bidder. There were notice issues and
2	issues during the auction, Your Honor. However, I
3	do agree we had conversations with counsel for
4	Icon to the extent that debtors today are seeking
5	a sale of Viacom and not seeking to approve Cinema
6	Media Partners as either the successful bidder or
7	secondary bidder if Viacom fails to close, if
. 8	Viacom fails to close and Cinema and Icon are left
9	to bid.
10	THE COURT: All right, thank you.
11	MS. MORGAN: Your Honor, another
12	objection was filed by L2S, Inc. L2S is a party
13	to an agreement under which it provided on-line
14	content and interactive business tools. Your
15	Honor, we are not selling the content or the
16	interactive business tools. We have so
17	represented to counsel for L2S, and I believe
18	based on that representation, L2S would withdraw
19	its objection.
20	THE COURT: All right, it will be
21	considered withdrawn.
22	MS. MORGAN: Thank you.
23	Your Honor, if I may proceed with a
24	brief proffer of testimony.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. MORGAN: In the courtroom is

Stefan Feuerabendt, a managing director of

Blackstone, LLP, who the debtors retained.

Mr. Feuerabendt has extensive experience in the

restructuring field, has previously been

recognized as an expert in this case.

Mr. Feuerabendt worked actively with debtors in

their efforts to market the company and the assets
including the Office.com assets. He is familiar

with the debtors' financial affairs, and he was
the person that conducted the sale on December 5th

for the assets of Office.com.

Mr. Feuerabendt would testify that the debtors are in default under their debtor in possession finances, that despite their efforts to reduce costs, the debtors continue to operate at a loss. The debtors have no ability to obtain additional financing, and do not have sufficient cash to continue their operations. Assets not sold promptly including the debtors' interests under the advertising agreement with Office.com will decline in value if not sold promptly.

He would testify that Viacom is a

resources. Viacom has advised the debtors that it would vigorously oppose to assign the advertising agreement to a third party, and according to Viacom's objection, had numerous legal arguments which could potentially be an impediment to the assumption of a third party. Debtor believes that even though they were to prevail upon this court to approve an assignment, Viacom would appeal the court's ruling to post the requisite bond for a state pending appeal, then we would not have the cash necessary to close.

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The other bids, Your Honor, were contingent upon a final non-appealable order approving the assignment and requiring the closing be before January 31st. In light of viacom's anticipated appeal, the debtors did not believe they could satisfy those conditions and thus were likely to not consummate a deal absent an expenditure of legal costs which it does not have the money to fund at this time.

Moreover, there's a risk that this court or an appellate court might find the provisions would not be approved.

1	The debtors' post-petition and
2	pre-petition lenders have valid protected security
3	interest in all the debtors' assets including the
4	Office.com assets. In light of the ability for
5	them to sell an amount to satisfy the DIP
6	facility, the secured lenders are the only
7	constituents, and the lenders have advised that
8	they support the sale to Viacom.
9	Your Honor, Mr. Feuerabendt would
10	also testify that the debtors' negotiations with
11	Viacom and the other bidders were conducted at
12	arms' length in good faith, and he would testify
13	under the circumstances of this case, Viacom's
14	purchase offer is fair and reasonable, and
15	approval of the transfer of the debtors' interest
16	in the advertising agreement to Viacom is in the
17	best interest of the estate.
18	And that would conclude the proffer.
19	Mr. Feuerabendt is available if the Court or any
20	other party has questions.
21	THE COURT: Anybody wish to examine
22	the witness?
23	(No response.)
24	THE COURT: All right, the record

will be closed. 1 MS. MORGAN: In that event, we 2 request with regard to the assets of Office.com. 3 under that advertising agreement that the Court approve that sale and overrule the objections. 5 THE COURT: All right. 6 MR. DEMMY: Your Honor, may I be 7 heard on this matter? THE COURT: Yes, you may. 9 MR. DEMMY: Good afternoon. John 10 Demmy, Stevens & Lee. I'm here on behalf of 11 Cinema Media Partners, one of the bidders that 12 13 debtors' counsel referred to, whose bid, Your Honor, at the conclusion of the auction was 14 determined to be the highest and best bid at about 15 16 \$7.8 million. 17 Your Honor, my clients, Cinema Media 18 Partners, and the debtor, Office.com, had entered 19 into what we called a deal memo, an agreement 20 prior to auction for my client to make its bid. 21 Included in that agreement was the debtors' 22 commitment to provide a break-up fee to my client 23 of 3 percent of the purchase price plus expense 24 reimbursement not to exceed \$50,000 if, in fact,

its stalking horse bid was topped in the process.

Your Honor, I would note that that agreement was entered into subsequent to the time this court entered the bid procedures motion order that established procedures for the conduct of the submission of bids and the auction in this matter. That order gave the debtors discretion and authority to grant bid protections to potential bidders in their discretion if they though that would enhance the bidding process. Obviously they thought it would, because subsequently, the deal memo was executed and agreement to my client and the debtor which provided for the break-up fee I described.

We are at the point where the debtor is requesting the Court approve what it considers to be a higher and better bid by CBS. It is undisputed based on the facts outlined by debtors' counsel that the stalking horse bid provided value here for the debtors' estates. CBS was willing to bid approximately 1.7 at the outset of the process, at the end of the process it was willing to bid \$4 million, an enhancement as I see it of approximately \$2.3 million. We believe, Your

Honor, under the circumstances that Cinema Media Partners is entitled to a break-up fee which under the agreement as I said is 3 percent of the purchase price which is defined in the agreement as the \$7.8 million bid, which is approximately \$235,000, and also reimbursement not to exceed \$50,000.

Unfortunately, the debtors have made no provision in the proposed order that it intends to present to the Court approving the sale for the payment of that break-up fee. I would request that the Court take the matter under advisement, and based on the transaction between the debtor and my clients, Cinema Media, that it award the break-up fee as the parties agreed to and is authorized by the Court's bid procedures order.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. DEMMY: Thank you, Your Honor.

MS. MORGAN: Your Honor, at the bid procedures hearing, the debtors did reserve the right to come back to the Court. I think the Court said it would be available to hear any emergency motion for authorization to pay a break-up fee. We did not come before the Court,

so the Court has not approved it.

Your Honor, by the time we signed this agreement with Mr. Demmy's client, it was, I believe, the day of the auction. We proceeded to have it, we did not think we could get that approved before the auction occurred. Mr. Demmy's client participated in the auction, did not protect that demonstration even though the break-up fee was not approved by Your Honor, so I don't think it's appropriate to carve out any proceeds for a break-up fee. I think
Mr. Demmy's client has a right to assert a claim be it under 503 or any other section for that break-up fee, but I don't think the Court has approved it, and it should not be approved today.

THE COURT: Anyone else wish to be

heard?

MR. DEMMY: Just briefly in response to that argument. We acknowledged that the debtor did not specifically seek approval, but we believe we should not be penalized for not having sufficient time prior to auction or during the process to seek that from the Court specifically. We feel we aided the process, enhanced the

1 ultimate return to the estate, and we should be rewarded with that in accordance to the agreement 2 3 we reached with the debtor, 4 THE COURT: Anyone else wish to be 5 heard on this issue? MR. KAROTKIN: Stephen Karotkin, 6 7 Weil, Gotshal & Manges for the DIP lenders. 8 Your Honor, I was here at the time 9 you approved the bidding procedures, and it is 10 absolutely true that the debtor said it would come 11 back to court in the event it wanted any break-up 12 fee or other protections for stalking horse is 13 approved. No motion was filed, no hearing was 14 held. 15 It's well said in this district and 16 others break-up fees must be approved by the 17 Court, they're not ordinary course of business. 18 We believe a break-up fee would affect, even 19 absolutely prime the DIP loan, and that's inappropriate under the circumstances. 20 21 To the extent that this bidder 22 believes it's entitled to anything, it can file a substantial cross motion in connection with the 23 24 case, and the Court can rule on it at that time,

1 and of course we would reserve our right to object 2 to that as well. Thank you. 3 MS. DAVIS JONES: Good afternoon, 4 Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Good afternoon. MS. DAVIS JONES: Laura Davis Jones, 6 7 Pachulski, Stang, Ziehl, Young & Jones, here on 8 behalf of Kathleen Flaherty, Stuart Rekant, Rick 9 Neilds, and Rick Uhl. 10 We have an objection to the sale 11 going forward unless a prior order that was 12 entered by this court in connection with the 13 employee retention and severance program is either 14 complied with or the dollars that are required to 15 be paid under that order are escrowed to cover the 16 obligations that are set forth in that order. 17 Hopefully you've seen our papers and 18 reviewed them. We have individuals here who were 19 the former senior executives of the company who 20 were encouraged to stay by promises of a retention 21 They relied on those promises, and they 22 relied on the court order, and they stayed with 23 the company. Those promises were made by the 24 debtors but also were supported with the

intentional knowledge of the lenders.

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Your Honor, the individuals have provided much benefit to the estate during the time they have stayed with the company. Your Honor, they were an integral part of at least \$50 million of value coming into the company, and I can offer Your Honor, if you wanted to hear it today, specific testimony on that point. But importantly, we have a situation where the payments that are required to be made pursuant to a court order have not been made, and they have been informed they will not be made.

Your Honor, it appears we have a situation where we have very sophisticated senior people skills who were used to the point they believe necessary, and then were just discarded. And they're not being paid. Your Honor, there is money in the bank here, my understanding is as of today we're talking about \$6 million in the bank, there are receivables that are collectible. There is a way for lenders and the debtors to take care of these individuals who by their efforts stayed with the company and brought value to this company and indeed are an integral part that the debtor is

able to stand here today with a deal to present to the Court.

Your Honor, we would ask that either the sale not be approved until a resolution of this matter can be had, or that at that time a minimum that the dollars that are owed to these individuals be escrowed. The dollar amount relative to this size of the case is small, it's approximately \$1.1 million, but to these individuals it's huge. Your Honor, we'd ask for that relief to be granted.

THE COURT: All right, thank you.

MS. MORGAN: Your Honor, these people were not discarded. The debtors were operating under extreme financial distress and were cutting costs and they were forced to lay off numerous employees, including Ms. Jones' clients.

Your Honor, what Ms. Jones has is essentially a 506(c) claim to the proceeds. With the Headhouse decision, an individual creditor has no way to assert the 6(c) claim. The debtor in this case has waived the 6(c) case asserting any lien entitlement to the proceeds of this sale:

Her clients are potentially administrative

creditors. So there are set-offs at stake as well. They like other creditors may have administrative claims, but they have no entitlement to the liens of this sale. We believe that objection should be overruled.

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THE COURT: Anyone else wish to be heard?

may, I'm not seeking a 506(c) claim as we sit here today. We are asking them to pay their administrative claims, not to enjoy the benefit of Chapter 11. We're in a situation where they're seeking to enjoy the benefits of the sale, and they should not be able to do this on the backs of these senior executives. We ask that until that money is escrowed or some other arrangement is made so that that money comes out of the proceeds today, it should not be approved, Your Honor.

MR. KAROTKIN: Again, very briefly,
Your Honor. We would agree with Ms. Jones that
administrative expenses are supposed to be paid
and, in fact, super-priority expenses are supposed
to be paid first. And we are unfortunately in a
very sad situation here with my client's DIP loan

more likely will not be paid in full, and our 1 2 clients are looking at a substantial deficiency. 3 In connection with the retention plan 4 and the severance plan under which her clients 5 have severance claims, there were specific 6 negotiations as to whether or not that should be 7 part of the carve out, and they were not, and that 8 was a negotiated item, and the debtor requested that that be made. It was not agreed to; the 9 10 order approving it did not provide for any carve out. As I said, our clients will have a 11 12 substantial deficiency claim on the DIP loan, it 13 is an unfortunate decision, it is a super-priority 14 claim as ordered by the Court, and there should be 15 nothing imposed on that. 16 MS. DAVIS JONES: My only comment is 17 then this debtor should not be in Chapter 11, Your 18 Honor. 19 MS. MELNIK: Good afternoon, Your 20 Selinda Melnik, Smith, Katzenstein & 21 Furlow, for Lexent. 22 We had filed an objection to the 23 overall sale that I would like to put to this

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particular aspect of the sale, as well, sort of on

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the back of what Ms. Davis Jones was saying. We are in a similar situation where Your Honor previously had by court order approved a stipulation between the debtor and Lexent to satisfy a dispute over \$8.5 million in mechanics liens, part of which settlement was the debtors' obligation by Your Honor's order to pay to Lexent half a million dollars in each of four months beginning with November 1st. Those payments haven't been made.

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we similarly would like to see funds escrowed to take care of that prior obligation that the debtors undertook at the cost of our releasing additional claims which have certainly benefitted the estate, and would request very similar relief to that that Ms. Davis Jones has requested of Your Honor with regard to this sale, and its ability to either go forward or to ensure that these funds be put aside and paid. The order Your Honor entered called for the immediate payment, not payment at the end of the case. That was heavily negotiated for obvious reasons, and we would like to see that order fulfilled. Thank you.

1	MS. MORGAN: Your Honor, I have not
2	much to add other than we're in a very unfortunate
3	situation, as Mr. Karotkin stated. Senior super-
4	priority claims are not getting paid in full.
5	There is certainly no level of one person's
6	administrative claims over others, and we believe
7	there are a lot of people that have administrative
8	claims in this case that may not be paid.
9	THE COURT: All right. Any other
10	objections to the Office.com transaction?
11	MS. MORGAN: I'm sorry, Your Honor.
12	I had forgotten I agreed to put on the record we
13	are not selling any assets of Microsoft, including
14	the alliance agreement.
15	THE COURT: Okay. Anyone else?
16	(No response.)
17	THE COURT: All right. Do we have
18	any other matters?
19	MS. MORGAN: Your Honor, may I hand
20	up an order on Office.com?
21	THE COURT: Yes.
22	MS. MORGAN: Thank you.
23	MS. MORGAN: Your Honor, I'd like to
24	turn the podium over to Mr. Shapiro regarding what

1	will happen with the rest of the case.
2	THE COURT: With regard to all the
3	objections that have been filed against the sale
4	as presented today with the Office.com
5	transaction, all the objections will be overruled
6	except Mr. Demmy's client and the debtors' order
7	to escrow \$250,000 until that issue can be further
8	considered, that is the break-up fee issue.
9	MR. DEMMY: Your Honor, just to
10	clarify, is it the Court's expectation we'll file
11	a motion so that the Court will rule
12	THE COURT: That's what I'm expecting
13	you to do, then I can rule on the application.
14	Other applications by objection, they have been
15	overruled finding that they're basically
16	administrative claims in this now Chapter 11.
17	Yours is a little different situation because we
18	had spoken about the possibility of approving such
19	a position as your client took, and so we put the
20	funds aside until we can flush out whether your
21	client is in a position to take advantage of the
22	agreement reached without a court order.
23	MR. FLAME: Andrew Flame for Icon
24	International. I assume Your Honor is also

1 preserving Icon's right --2 THE COURT: Your rights are reserved if Viacom doesn't settle, you're not able to come 3 back in the position you now have. 5 MR. FLAME: Thank you. 6 MR. SHAPIRO: Good afternoon, Your 7 Honor; Mark Shapiro. 8 Your Honor approved a set of bidding 9 procedures on November 27th which approved a 10 deadline under a very, very expedited time frame 11 to seek qualified bids for a sale of substantially 12 all of the assets of Winstar Communications. 13 bid deadline was November 4th at 5:00 p.m. 14 auction was to be held the next day at 2:30 at 15 Shearman & Sterling, then we set a hearing today, 16 assuming we had a successful auction. 17 I'd like to report to the Court the 18 results of this process. 19 The debtor received four written 20 contracts for the purchase of the assets of the 21 company. The debtors provided a copy of the 22 contracts and any demonstration of the financial 23 ability of any of these transactions, the ability

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to consummate these transactions to Blackstone,

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who is the debtors M & A advisor, and to the agents for the DIP lenders and the pre-petition lenders, and also shared non-confidential information with Lucent Technologies, an asserted security creditor.

After considering all these bids, each of which had a portion of consideration of cash and a portion of consideration in the form of note to be issued by the purchasing entity which owned the assets plus the assumption of certain pre-petition and post-petition arrearages as it related to contracts assumed to be assigned, the debtor offered to two bidders who were determined to be the highest and best at that point, the first being a bidder group called SGC Laird, and a second called Wintel Telecom, or otherwise known as the Lawrence Zimmerman group.

We did so in order to clarify those offers, and more importantly to determine whether either of those groups had the financial wherewithal to both consummate the purchase price portion, the cash portion of the transaction as well as to determine whether, because they were giving notes to the estate, whether they had the

ability to continue to operate the company both between the time of the approval of the sale and the time that the FCC approved the transfer of licensing, which could be two or three months, as well as to be able to run the company thereafter.

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Both had provided the debtor with letters in the form of, I'll call it, for lack of a better term, commitment letters, although they didn't really go to true commitments, from off-shore investors in countries that generally, you know, it's hard to substantiate the ability of those people to provide the funds.

We shared all of that information with the DIP lenders and their advisors. The debtors then met with the SGC Laird group the evening we received their written bid to further clarify the bid to further understand whether we could get more transparency on their financing and their ability to consummate the transaction, and met with them late into that evening.

At that point in time, after discussing it amongst the debtors' advisors and the banks, we decided the only way we would ever know whether they would be able to consummate a

sale is to ask for a \$15 million dollars earnest money deposit which would be completely refundable in the case they overbid or was unable to consummate the transaction.

We informed SGC of that requirement that evening, and they told us they could try, they didn't make any assumptions, but they said they would try to see whether they could raise that cash.

We then met the next day briefly with the Zimmerman Group, and told them, again, that we were moving to the auction at that point with the SGC Laird Group being the best bid. The SGC Groupwas being asked to provide \$15 million in cash, and we told them we would be essentially requiring that of all bidders because at that point we could not establish the bona fides with respect to financing of any of the four bids we received.

At about 3:00, we mentioned the formal bid, and Arthur Neumann announced SGC was the highest and best bidder with an offer of \$50 million in cash, \$50 million in notes, five percent of the common stock of the buyer, and assumption of certain pre-petition and

post-petition arrearages. This agreement, he announced, however, was required to be made subject to a definitive contract being entered into as of 9:00 a.m. last Friday as well as \$15 million of cash to be deposited as earnest money.

Neumann said they would take a break and discuss any other offers, at which point we took a short recess which turned out to be a seven-hour recess, from 3:00 to 9:30, to work with the bidding groups to see if their bids could be increased or see if they had any money behind their bids.

After meeting with the Zimmerman Group over the course of that afternoon and evening, the Zimmerman Group improved their offer. That offer was improved to \$85 million in cash and warrants for three percent of the common stock of the buyer, and again the assumption of certain liabilities. And after discussion, again, we went back to all the groups to see whether we could do any better.

At 9:30 it was announced that subject to reaching a definitive contract by 9:00 a.m. Friday morning, and subject to the Zimmerman Group

posting the \$15 million in cash, earnest cash deposit by 9:00 a.m. on Friday morning, that the Zimmerman Group would be the highest and best bid, and we would take that bid to the Court today.

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Unfortunately, Your Honor, the deposits were not made. Now, we spent the better part of Friday speaking to the Zimmerman Group about whether they were, in fact, able to make those deposits. We did everything possible to determine that it did not appear likely that that money was forthcoming. We also were in constant communications with the other group, the SGC Laird Group, to see, in fact, if they would post \$15 million, because as I said, we had required at the auction anyone who was going to appear here today be required to post \$15 million in cash. That would at least establish the bona fides of anyone who was a real bidder.

Friday came and went, and no deposits arrived. I did receive calls over the weekends from the lawyers of both groups telling me there was some chance they would be able to raise the money. My answer was, you know, let me know when it arrives, we've given you wire transfer accounts

to the Shearman & Sterling group. Unfortunately, again, that did not happen, and as of the moment we walked into this courtroom, I checked and we had not received any moneys on deposit.

So at this point, Your Honor, we have no winning bidder, we have no one who appears to have the financing necessary to consummate this transaction. As Your Honor knows, we did move this process along on an expeditious time frame because of the debtors' inability to fund itself. At this point, the banks are not willing to allow the debtors to continue to use cash collateral. We have made payroll payments so that the employees will be paid through Friday. That's what I've been told by Impala Partners. But beyond that, there is no authority whatsoever for us to use any cash to do anything.

At this point, it is likely that the debtors are going to be terminating essentially all of its employees, which is obviously quite unfortunate, especially at this time of year, and I believe at this point the board has authorized me to convert the case to Chapter 7 in the next 24 hours and give us one day to figure out the best

way to do that given the complexity of this regulated company.

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THE COURT: All right, thank you.

MR. KIRPALANI: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Susheel Kirpalani from the firm Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy.

I'd like to thank the Court for the opportunity to speak. We represent the Wintel Telecom Holdings Group, the group held by Lawrence Zimmerman, who is here in the courtroom today.

auction, there was indeed, as Mr. Shapiro pointed out, a very expedited auction process. That process was a bit of a moving target, for lack of a better word. It started as a process which invited bidders to come in and do due diligence on a very expedited timetable with the hope of taking over expenses as of January 1st, January 2nd, of the company, and providing kind of a net result to the DIP lenders. And this structure changed over the course of the auction procedure, it changed over the course of the negotiations, and no one is faulting anyone for that. It certainly was a very complicated procedure and a very complicated

1 | contract to negotiate.

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as Mr. Shapiro pointed out, did submit a qualifying offer, we did turn up at the auction, we did in fact win the auction. These conditions about submitting earnest money by 36 hours after the auction were imposed on all bidders in the same fashion, and everyone has used their best efforts to try and comply with that, Your Honor.

We are here today in the courtroom, I believe the SGC Laird group is also here in the courtroom. There are a lot of jobs at stake, Your Honor, and there is an entire industry here, Your Honor, at stake. We understand the Court's ability and limitations over whether they can force secured lenders to allow the use of cash collateral for another week, Your Honor, but, you know, my client, the Wintel Telecom Holding Group is confident that it this company is allowed to liquidate and shut down and terminate service and all these jobs are lost and all these customers lose their service, the value of assets in this company will be forever lost.

We ask the Court to adjourn this sale

hearing for a week, Your Honor. We will submit what we believe are our earnest deposits before that time, and we would like to come to Your Honor a week from today and put what we hope is an earnest bid that no longer is a moving target.

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made, we were not made aware that SGC Laird Group never offered to submit a \$15 million deposit and rather there was a condition that was imposed upon them and they would use their best efforts to get there. At the auction, it was made clear on the record that there was that offer by SGC Laird, and quite frankly, it's to no one's fault. Everyone was trying to work very fast and very hard to make sure secured lenders didn't go out of pocket and lose further funding. But it was never known to the groups in advance. We only got notice of the auction around the Thanksgiving break.

The \$15 million or any amount of the earnest deposit was first made known to all bidders 36 hours prior to the deadline for that auction, and all the parties have been flying around the country to try to liquefy their credit facility. As you recall, this purchase was

38 1 supposed to take place in January when the buyer 2 would take on all expenses of operating the 3 business going forward, take on a great risk. Wintel Telecom is still willing and able and ready 4 5 to do that. It has taken a great deal of work to liquefy \$15 million, we tried to do that, and 6 we're confident we could do it within one week 8 from today. We would implore the Court to delay 9 this and not permit immediate layoffs of almost a 10 thousand employees just before Christmas. 11 Thank you, Your Honor. 12 MR. SCHEINER: Your Honor, this is 13 Stan Scheiner. I'm not sure if this is the right 14 time to make a statement, but at this time, I'd

like to. THE COURT: All right. There's one more party that's approached the podium. You may

want to wait until after we've heard from them.

MR. SCHEINER: That's fine; sorry.

MS. ROMERO: Your Honor, this is Martha Romero on the phone, and it's hard to hear everything that's going on, but at this point I would like to object to the sale.

THE COURT: Have you heard there's no

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1	sale?
2	MS. ROMERO: No, Your Honor, I have
3	not. Has the sale been postponed, Your Honor?
4	THE COURT: Well, kind of. You
5	represent San Diego County?
6	MS. ROMERO: Correct.
7	THE COURT: I think probably for your
8	purposes, today's proceeding doesn't implicate the
9	interests that you put forth in your papers
10	because there's no sale to be considered at this
11	time.
12	MS. ROMERO: Okay, thank you, Your
13	Honor.
14	THE COURT: If something else
15	happens, I'm sure you'll get notice again.
16	MS. ROMERO: Okay, thank you, Your
17	Honor.
18	MR. ROSENBLATT: Good afternoon, Your
19	Honor. Scott Rosenblatt of the firm of Reitler,
20	Brown. I represent SGC Laird, the other bidding
21	party, who is still quite interested in making the
22	acquisition it was contemplated by the sale
23	proceedings. I support for the most part the
24	comment made and the requests made by counsel to

the competing bidding party, with adding one small note.

I understand from the earlier presentation by debtors' counsel that there will be a motion made with respect to an injunction to prevent disconnection to facility services to the company, and obviously as a potential bidder who would like even a small leave of time to put together the earnest money in the form of a deposit of the purchase price, we certainly hope to have positive in the results in the injunction, because the going amount is closely tied to the provision of those services, and the disconnect would obviously make this a pile of assets as opposed to a working network.

As to the issues raised by competing bidder, we are also attempting on the rather short notice to compile the requisite fund for the deposit. The bidding procedures did not contain a deposit and did not have notice to compile those funds in advance. We thought we would close as early as the end of December and we were moving towards that goal. Our funding sources had relied upon a December 14th date which should have been

adequate in contemplating a sale at the end of
December, but the moving up of schedule was not
contemplated in the bidding procedures or our
plans, and it unfortunately was outside of our
control to secure the funding on such a sped up
basis.

Your Honor, we also ask that there is some form of delay, even if it is only a few business days. I believe a weeks' time should be adequate because that would put us up to our tunding date of December 14th, and put us in a position to put up adequate money on putting up a good faith purchase at a winning level.

MR. KIRPALANI: Your Honor, I misspoke earlier. The earnest money requirement that should be deposited I should have said was made during the course of the auction. It was 36 hours prior to the deadline to submit the earnest money deposit. I said it was some earlier date, but that was the time, Your Honor.

MR. JESSOP: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Douglas Jessop on behalf of Univance Tel. There's admission pro hoc vichae, and I'm here with William Sullivan today.

1 THE COURT: It's granted. 2 MR. JESSOP: Thank you, Your Honor. 3 We are provider of the telecommunications circuits. There's been mention of cut-offs. I hear the FCC is on the line. My 5 blg question is we had objections about cures, but 7 the question is who is going to pay from this day 8 forward? The only person who stands to gain today 9 is the DIP lenders. They've locked up 506, I'm 10 sure there's super-priority administrative. Who's 11 going to pay if there doesn't come that white 12 knight? Who is going to carry us this there? 1.3 I've not heard the DIP lender say anything, the 14 debtor has thrown up his hands and said their 15 hands are tied. 16 That's my sole issue. Who is going 17 to pay? We have a right as a utility to pull the 1 B plug, and we filed a motion for adequate 19 assurance. The debtors' response was it would be 20 nice if we had money. But again, who is the 21 beneficiary? 22 MR. KAROTKIN: Your Honor, it's 23 interesting to hear the prospective bidders who

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had a chance last week to say let's wait another

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week while the banks continue to finance whatever is left here at their sole expense, while these people try to put up the money. And they talk about the fact that it was a quick process, and everyone knows it was a quick process, and an unfortunate situation. And you, Your Honor, are as well aware of it as anybody.

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But I think it's important to have
the facts perfectly accurate, particularly as to
what Wintel said at the auction, because they come
into court today like they were surprised that
they had to do anything, and they may have been
surprised that they had to think about putting up
money. But let's read what they said at the
auction, because it was transcribed.

And Mr. Neumann, who was from the Blackstone Group and was the auctioneer, summarized the bid made by Wintel, and I'm going to read from the transcript if I may so there is no misunderstanding. He said, "They've agreed to deposit," he's talking about Wintel, "15 million in the same kind of escrow account by Friday at 9:00 a.m."

And he goes on to say, "Wintel has

also agreed to provide evidence of \$130 million letter of credit with Citibank that could be drawn by upon by Wintel, and merely the signature of Mr. Zimmerman on behalf of Wintel, although by tomorrow," which was last Thursday, "although it should be clear that the \$15 million could come out of the \$130 million letter of credit."

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And when he concluded his remarks, he said, "And I would ask a representative of Wintel to either state for the record that this is accurate or add or amend anything they think is appropriate." And Mr. Zimmerman, who is in the courtroom today, the principal of Wintel, responded, "We believe that to be accurate." And Mr. Kirpalani, his attorney who was just before you, stated that's correct.

So what we have here is last
Wednesday at the auction, despite all their
protestations maybe it wasn't fair and things were
sprung upon them, they committed to put the money
forward, and they didn't do it. This was not a
surprise, no one forced them to say they would put
the money forward. They stood up, and before 25
or 30 people, other bidders, they said they would

do it, and that's why their bid was selected. It's as simple as that. This was not a big surprise. They didn't have to make promises they couldn't keep.

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And in answer to the last gentleman that spoke, the DIP banks are not going to fund anymore money here, there is no more money to fund. It is inappropriate to keep this thing going another week at the expense of the DIP lenders. Everybody had their chance. It's sad that nobody came forward to bid, but that's where we are today. It's easy for them to say let the DIP banks continue to finance this. The fact is they had an opportunity, actually both parties committed to put the money up by Friday, and they didn't do it, and that's where we are. Those are the undisputed facts. Thank you.

MR. KIRPALANI: Your Honor, just briefly. I don't think we need to get into a battle of words of who said what or who made representations of offers made about bids to threaten disqualification of others if they didn't make similar attempts to use their best efforts to get the money in. I think the point the Court

1 needs to realize is there are two qualified 2 bidders, a thousand jobs at stake, and a million 3 customers. We need a brief adjournment for people who do their best to do business, doing due 4 diligence 20 hours a day, to have an opportunity 5 6 to save this part of the industry. 7 THE COURT: Let's hear from the FCC. 8 MR. SCHEINER: I'm Stan Scheiner in 9 the Office of the General Counsel at FCC. I'm 10 sorry I couldn't appear in person today, but I 1.1 appreciate the opportunity to be heard. 12 If I could, I've listened carefully 13 to everything that's been said, and I'd like to just provide about a two-minute backdrop for you, 14 15 a concern that the FCC has in this proceeding. 16 We just learned about the failure of 17 the bidding process to date this morning. We had 18 a meeting with Winstar representatives in our 19 offices here in Washington, and that was the first 20 time that we understood that there was a danger 21 that there might be a disconnection of service to 22 customers. 23 First of all, this company, Winstar, 24 this debtor, is regulated as a common carrier by

the FCC, and it has an obligation under 47 U.s.c. Section 214 to file an application for discontinuance with the FCC and provide its customers about with a certain notice period, the minimum period is 30 days, before it discontinues service. That application has not been filed to date, although we understand that they are working on it. But service cannot be discontinued by Winstar prior to that time.

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Now, in a normal situation, that would be important as a matter of public interest, but here it's particularly important because among the customers that we're talking about, we understand that there are approximately 30,000 end user government customers, and included in that list of government customers are the Department of Justice, Bureau of Alcohol and Tobacco and Firearms, U.S. Courts, we're not sure which courts, the F.B.I., U.S. Marshal's Office, Securities and Exchange Commission, Department of Defense, and Offices of the Executive Branch.

Now, we do not know at this time, and Winstar was not able to tell us, exactly which of those affected agencies perform critical defense

mission sensitive type activity and need communications for those activities, but there certainly is a very distinct possibility that those sorts of communications would be jeopardized by a discontinuance of service.

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So putting aside the fact that a discontinuance would be impermissible under the statute and the regulations, there may well be an emergency situation that would result from that. And the FCC is frankly scrambling to discover exactly what the consequences would be, but certainly I would say that the FCC would oppose any effort to discontinue service in any context, whether it be a conversion to Chapter 7 or any other way in which that would happen, and not insensitive to the concerns that were just expressed by the DIP lenders.

But at the same time, we would, I
think the FCC would support whatever the Court can
do to facilitate this sale going through to
whomever is able to buy the assets, or any other
disposition that would entail service not being
discontinued to those customers. Certainly we
have not had time at this point to even assess the

1	magnitude of the consequences of a discontinuance
2	of service. So we would very strongly urge the
3	Court, and we'd file whatever is necessary if we
4	had the opportunity to do it, and if we're
5	directed by Your Honor to do so. We would
б	encourage Your Honor to find some resolution to
7	this that would not involve a disruption of
8	service to those important government entities.
9	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
10	MR. SHAPIRO: Mark Shapiro from
11	Shearman & Sterling for the debtors, Your Honor.
12	Just to comment on a couple of
13	things, including the statement made by the FCC.
14	First, while this auction, as Your
15	Honor knows, was highly expedited, the debtors
16	have been shopping these assets since the
17	summertime, so this is not something that has just
18	been sprung on everyone. Bidders had lots and
19	lots of opportunity, and I think all these bidders
20	had actually been contacted by Blackstone in the
21	process.
22	So unfortunately, while the last part
23	of the process has been highly expedited, we've
24	been doing this since the summertime.

second, from the debtors' standpoint, we believe that we're at this point obviously as fiduciaries for the estate. We believe it was our duty to make sure we didn't show up before Your Honor today with bidders who did not have the financial wherewithal to consummate a transaction. I can think of nothing worse than dealing with an estate which appears to be administratively insolvent to keep it going for people getting paid to continue to incur administrative claims, then two, three, four weeks later find out that the bidders have no money.

And I was personally not prepared to allow that to happen, and that's why when we reviewed the financial commitments of the two bidders that spoke before Your Honor today, given I'll call it the lack of credibility of those commitments and the places they were coming from and our inability to determine the transparency of it, we determined that the easiest and simplest solution be to require that they put up a modest amount of cash, \$15 million, relative to the size of this transaction including greater assumption of liabilities did not seem to be a burdensome

requirement had we given them a couple of days to do so.

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Unfortunately, they were unable to do so. From that standpoint, we believe we've done everything we could do. We spent hours late, late into every evening negotiating on bidders on the contract until 1:00, 2:00 in the morning every day last week, and from the professional standpoint, we believe we did the fairest thing we could, and we believe we came up short.

With respect to the FCC, I have been told that there is a 30-day requirement under the FCC regulations. Unfortunately, the debtor does not have cash the banks are willing to let us use in order to allow 30 days to go by.

However, what we are going to be asking the Court to consider, what my partner Mr. Wade will talk about, is a temporary restraining order which will give us a short period of time to migrate off the system as quickly as possible. Debtors do not intend to cause any arm harm to its customers, and this would allow them to migrate off the system as

1 quickly as possible, and this will allow hopefully 2 the customers to do so with a minimum amount of 3 harm caused to those customers. 4 THE COURT: All right. What would it cost the DIP lender in loss to maintain you 5 6 through one week? 7 MR. SHAPIRO: I am told, because 8 we're in the first week of the month, I am being 9 told that it's at least \$8 million of cash out the 10 door today or tomorrow, if we had to make 11 payments. Because we'd have to make payroll, we'd 12 have to make payments to our landlords for the 13 next month of operations, we'd have to make 14 payments to a number of telecommunications 15 carriers who we have entered into court ordered stipulations with. So if we don't make those 16 17 payments, they have the right to terminate us 18 immediately. 19 Wo've already received notices of 20 termination from a number of them, all of which 21 lapse today or in the next 24, 48 hours. So I've 22 been notified by Impala Partners it's at least \$8 23 million if we have to make payments this week.

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THE COURT: On the record before me,

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I find that the very interests that are presented here can't be resolved today in any definitive way, but that the position offered by the FCC trumps everybody else's position, that is the 30-day notice.

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hearing until next Monday, and I'll give you a time. I'm going to defer consideration of the proposed TRO until next Monday and send the debtor, the DIP lender, and the two apparent live bidders to a discussion of where you'll be next. Monday. And if it costs \$8 million to get to next Monday out of this estate, it will cost \$8 million. It seems to me that the FCC's position weighs heavily in granting this adjournment, and particularly weighed is the subscribers. But it wouldn't be able to be terminated for 30 days anyway.

MR. SHAPIRO: One issue is we don't actually have the \$8 million. That's what it would cost to make the payment. Based on my understanding, and we could bring up Paul Street, who is the chief restructuring officer, and Your Honor would like to hear from him. My

understanding is the debtors don't actually have and will not have projection this week of that amount of cash to make those payments, and therefore, I believe what would happen, assuming that we don't have the cash to make the payments, is you would be having potentially people working without pay, which would not be a good thing and actually could be criminal actually, number one, and number two, we would end up having —

THE COURT: You know what's criminal?

If you can get a \$100 million deal and it takes

one week and you don't get it, that's criminal.

MR. SHAPIRO: I guess we'll have to talk to the DIP lenders, Your Honor.

subscribers off prematurely without the opportunity to go to another subscriber, that's criminal. To keep people on and lie and pretend to be a Chapter 11 case where you might well have been a Chapter 7 case months ago, that's criminal. Coming up with the \$8 million which I believe one of these two bidders will step up, and I believe the time limits put people off, and that puts us where we are today. There may be other ways to

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1	produce those funds if you sit and talk about it.
2	MR. SHAPIRO: Your Honor, we will sit
3	down with the DIP lenders and discuss it. And
4	others.
5	THE COURT: And others.
6	Ms. Morgan, I'll give you a time for
7	next Monday. I'll have to look at my schedule
8	more clearly.
9	MR. WADE: I also understood what you
10	said about the TRO, but let me make one statement
11	concerning that. The temporary restraining order
12	we were seeking does not involve whether Winstar
13	cuts off customers or
14	THE COURT: It keeps the utilities
15	from cutting them off.
16	MR. WADE: It keeps the Verizons and
17	FCCs and Qwests of the world from doing that.
18	They have a right to do that. What this motion
19	tries to do is to prevent that from happening.
20	What I would like to do
21	THE COURT: If they want to be paid
22	the arrearages and you have conversations with
23	them and you're not successful, you get back to
24	me,

1 MR. WADE: Okay, 2 THE COURT: They have as much to lose 3 if there's not a consummated sale as anybody in 4 the transaction, and if you can't talk reasonably 5 with them on a business level, then you get back to me and we'll see what a court order does. б 7 MR. SHAPIRO: Paul street would like 8 to address the Court. 9 THE COURT: Sure. 10 MR. STREET: Thank you, Your Honor. 11 My name is Paul Street, I'm with Impala Partners; 12 I'm not an attorney. 13 The question of the FCC notice 14 clearly trumps all the other considerations. 15 point about the notice is that it begins when we 16 serve notice on customers. We were planning to do 17 that tomorrow and the following day. 1.8 postpone that for another week while the bidders 19 attempt to get their funds in place, we then still 20 have a 30-day notice period, so it's not just the 21 week, it's 30 days as a moving number. 22 On the other hand, if we send out the

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notices tomorrow, which would be a reasonable

thing to do, the value of the company as a

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greatly diminished because customers will migrate as quickly as they can to other providers. While we fully agree and we have from the outset said that complying with the FCC 30-day notice requirement is essential in the public interest, it needs to begin. And it is my view, and I'm not really an expert on the code, I specialize in what companies do, we need to do that right away.

The other thing, Your Honor, is we could continue to provide an adequate level of service to our existing customers during the migration period with a payroll of less than a hundred people. We currently have 750 people. That additional 650 people is a liability to the estate that we are undertaking without the certain knowledge that we would be able to pay people for hours worked, which my very limited legal knowledge I'm told is a criminal matter. We are reluctant to undertake that without express instructions from Your Honor.

Furthermore, Your Honor, we don't actually have in the company the \$8 million. The company's position, roughly speaking, and I don't

have the numbers in front of me, is there's \$6 million in the bank. And earned payroll to date is about \$3 million, which means we have \$3 million available. On Friday, we were served the termination notice of Williams Communication by 700-some thousand. Today is the fifth day and expiration today of a termination notice of Qwest Communications, I believe the amount owed to them is \$3 million. Those two alone would require more than our current cash reserves. Our total rent for the antennas, hub sites, and office premises is \$3 million. No landlords have been paid for the month of December.

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approximately \$700,00 of payroll, and we have a number of expenses that would come due this week, and we don't physically have any money. So if this were to work, ignoring the fact that it's \$8 million that's potentially lost to the estate, which is my concern as a fiduciary, we don't have a source for the \$8 million.

As we stand here now, we have \$3 million of available cash, and at least, not less than \$8 million expenses. That presumes we don't

get anymore termination notices. We had a case 2 in Detroit at a vital hub site, subscribers went 3 dark, in that case we were able to remedy it. 4 We don't have the flexibility to 5 comply with your order, actual cash injection. So 6 what we have recommended was that we go down to 7 the 75 to 100 percent payroll, much lower expense 8 level, and serve notice on our customers that they 9 have 30 days to migrate, and try to, if you want a 10 better word, muddle through with the amount of 11 money we currently have at our disposal. 12 THE COURT: That's not a plan I find 13 acceptable. 14 MR. STREET: Respectfully, Your 15 Honor, we don't have any other source of money. 16 THE COURT: I don't have the \$8 17 million today, and what I suggested earlier is 18 that you sit down and talk with the folks that 19 want to be live bidders, talk with your hank, talk 20 with the other service people, and try to resolve 21 it in a business manner. And what you're telling 22 me is "I can't do what you're ordering me to do, 23 Judge, so I'm just going to shut it down."

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MR. STREET: Your Honor, I'm not

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1	saying that. I'm saying but how do I meet these
2	requirements? I'm a restructuring officer,
3	there's a chief executive officer of the company.
4	THE COURT: If you need to get me
5	involved with all the sophisticated talent sitting
6	around, I would be surprised.
7	MR. STREET: Do we send out the
8	notices to our customers tomorrow?
9	THE COURT: I wouldn't do that,
10	because you'll defeat the whole purpose of the one
11	week continuance.
12	MR. STREET: I'm asking this because
13	I need to get instructions from the Court.
14	THE COURT: And I certainly wouldn't
15	order you to do that, because I would think that
16	would contravene what I'm ordering.
17	MR. STREET: Similarly, you would
18	not like us to reduce the payroll by approximately
19	600 people?
20	THE COURT: Unless you have the
21	agreement of the two live bidders, I would
22	consider that contravening what I would do.
23	MR. SCHEINER: Your Honor, this is
24	Stan Scheiner from the FCC.

with respect to the notice, I want to make a point, and I also want to correct one thing that the gentleman said. The 30-day period begins to run under the regulations from the date that the FCC issues its public notice. In a case like this, that would be done on an extremely expedited basis within hours of receiving the discontinuance application from the provider.

As to whether the notice ought to be given to customers, I do think that's a very difficult question, because I think we appreciate that there's an attempted reorganization here and an attempted sale, and we don't want to do anything to undercut that.

On the other hand, I can tell you in other cases what's happened is that the carrier has, in order to make sure that the customers have adequate notice or as much notice as they can, the carrier has provided the notice but at the same time has said this is something we're doing because the regulations require us to and because there is a very -- and because there is a possibility that service will have to be discontinued, but at the same time, we feel

somewhat confident that there is a sale that's 1 2 going through. And that would sort of place the 3 decision as to whether to migrate or whether to pay and trust that the sale would go through on the customers. In a case of a customer that was . 5 b providing essential communications services, for 7 example, you know, the Department of Defense 8 working on some very important matter, it might be 9 critical that they know that. 10 Now, in this case, I can tell you that whether a notice of discontinuance is sent to 11 12 customers and whether an application is filed or 13 not, the FCC plans to be convening a round table 14 with the effective agencies, and they will 15 effectively have notice. But I wanted to give you 16 that bit of information so you would have it. THE COURT: As I understand it, once 17 18 they receive notice, they can move on. 19 MR. SCHEINER: That's true. 20 THE COURT: I've already decided that 21 next Monday is time enough for customers to get 22 notice. 23 MR. SCHEINER: Thank you very much,

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Your Honor.

1	THE COURT: Thank you.
2	MS. SILVERSTEIN: Laurie Silverstein
3	on behalf of certain affiliates from the SBC
4	Communications. We had filed an emergency motion
5	with respect to
6	THE COURT: You wanted your
7	stipulation signed?
8	MS. SILVERSTEIN: Yes, Your Honor.
9	THE COURT: I signed one from AT&T in
10	the interim. If you'll work with the clerk, I'll
11	get that signed.
12	MS. SILVERSTEIN: Thank you very
13	much, Your Honor.
14	MR. JESSOP: We have not gotten a
15	stipulation, and for adequate assurance, in light
16	of everything, we're not going to have any money
17	to pay adequate assurance anyway, so we're going
18	to have to wait until Monday.
19	THE COURT: we're going to be flush
20	on Monday.
21	MR. JESSOP: We ask that our motion
22	is continued until Monday.
23	MS. MILLER: Kathy Miller, Smith,
24	Katzenstein & Furlow on behalf of Verizon. We'll

make comments and have the business people talk and work things out. If it can't be and the debtor is going to go forward, now they know who we are, we ask that we get service of that and ask that we reply.

MR. WADE; Of course.

MR. SHAPIRO: One other thing in terms of the bidders. The two bidders who are here, and there were other bidders who I don't think are here today. But my concern still remains with respect to entering into discussions with them, which obviously we will do immediately after leaving here, that they have been telling us every single day that the money will be coming, and unfortunately the money has not come yet. And I would prefer if we did not have to wait until next Monday to see if they have money.

THE COURT: Here's what I'm going to do. I'm going to talk with two of debtors' counsel and counsel for two of the live bidders present, and we can do that after the hearing so all these folks don't have to be tied up. And we'll make it clear what the understanding should be under the court orders that are in place, and

1	what we expect by next Monday.
2	MR. SHAPIRO: Thank you, Your Honor.
3	MR. CHIPMAN: Good afternoon, Your
4	Honor. William Chipman on behalf of Microsoft.
5	We filed an objection to the sale that we had, i
б	guess, carved out a little piece of the relief
7	requested. You had overruled that objection. Are
8	we now continuing that objection, or do I need to
9	refile it? If the sale gets approved
10	THE COURT: That's a good point. Any
11	objection to the sale other than to Office.com,
12	you're talking about the
13	MR. CHIPMAN: Our issue is not only
14	cure amount but the licenses
15	THE COURT: I understand, and there's
16	many of those. They're all continued. Any
17	objection that goes directly to the Office.com
18	objection is overruled, and that ruling stands.
19	All other objections to the transaction left after
20	the Office.com are continued.
21	MR. CHIPMAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
22	THE COURT: We'll be in recess.
23	(The hearing adjourned at 4:00 p.m.)
24	

1	State of Delaware)
2	New Castle County)
3	
4	
5	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
ь	
7	I, Jennifer M. Guy, Professional
8	Reporter and Notary Public, do hereby certify that
9	the foregoing record, pages 1 to 66 inclusive, is
10	a true and accurate transcript of my stenographic
11	notes taken on December 10, 2001, in the
12	above-captioned matter.
13	
1.4	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto
15	set my hand and seal this 11th day of December,
16	2001, at Wilmington.
17	
18	
19	Jessign M. J
20	Jennifer M. Guy
21	
22	
23	
24	